

# **GUESS DHAMAKA** For

## **Inter Examination**

**By :- Anurag sir**

**English 100 marks**

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<b>Poem</b>	<b>poet</b>
1. An Epitaph	Walter De La Mare.
2. Song of Myself	Walt Whitman.
3. Sweetest love I do not goe	John Donne.
4. Now the leaves are falling fast	W. H. Auden.
5. My Grandmother's House	Kamala Das.
6. Snake	D. H. Lawrence.
7. Macavity : the mystery cat	T.S. Eliot.
8. Fire – Hymn	Keki N. Daruwala
9. The soldier	Rupert Brooke
10. Ode to Autumn	John Keats

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### **Summary of poems**

#### **1. SONG OF MYSELF**

In 'song of Myself' Walt Whitman tells about himself. The poet enjoys himself and sings for the self. Here he talks of humanity. According to him every atom of blood is same in all human beings. He admires nature's beauty. Life is a struggle for him. Success and failure are temporal in human life. He enjoys his perfect health. He works for social and religious equality. He says that religion does not teach hatred. He has no religious prejudice. He hopes to work till death and wishes to serve humanity.

#### **2. AN EPITAPH**

'An epitaph' is a short but moral poem by Walter De Mare. The poet expresses the transient nature of love and beauty. He describes his sad feeling for a most beautiful lady. He used to love her heart and soul. But he regrets that beauty does not last forever. It vanishes with time. He feels that no one will love and remember that lady after death. He wants to keep alive the memory of her.

#### **3. Sweetest love I do not goe**

This is a love poem by John Donne. Here, poet talks of immortality of true love. He talks of role of Destiny in human life. In his view, death can not port true lovers love lies in the heart. True love never dies. It knows no bona. It lasts for ever. Here poet consoles his wife when he went abroad. He assures his wife to keep his memory alive in sleep. As love is eternal and everlasting.

#### **4. FIRE – HYMN**

In 'Fire-hymn' Daruwala describes the scene of a burning ghat. The scene of burning body creates horror at night. Some limbs are half-burnt. Fire has not done its duty. Poet is a Parsi. Parsis worship fire as God. Poet also approaches ghats to perform funeral rites. He does so because the tower of silence is far off. He criticizes religious rites. He wants to save himself from such sin.

#### **5. SNAKE**

In the poem 'snake' Lawrence describes a snake. Snake as a symbol. He criticizes modern life. On a hot summer day. A thirsty snake came to a water trough. Poet also came there. He narrates activity of snake in detail.

It was yellow-black cobra. It was poisonous. He thought of hitting it. He hit it with a log. At first, he was charmed, with snake sipping water. His education provoked him to kill it. Finally, he welcomes it as king in exile. Snake returns home. He repents for his education.

#### **6. NOW THE LEAVES ARE FALLING FAST**

This short poem by W.H. Auden depicts frustration and loneliness of human life. The poet expresses that men's wishes and desires remain unsatisfied despite his best efforts. The falling leaves symbolize death and decay. According to him, life is full of adversities. He is optimistic amidst mortality of life. Life should be lived with hope and passion. To him, tomorrow never comes. So human beings should enjoy his every moment. Rolling years suggest the continuity of life.

#### **SUMMARY OF PROSE**

##### **1. ARTIST**

The 'Artist' is a short story by Shiga Naoya, renowned Japanese writer. This story depicts how the talent of a budding artist is damaged. Seibei, a 12-year-old boy, has a passion for gourds. He is always

in search of good and symmetric gourds. Even he neglects his studies. His father is worried about it & compelled him to adopt other pastimes. He does not care for him. He is so crazy for gourds that one day he was caught red-handed polishing gourds during class. The teacher complains to his mother. When his father came to know about it, he gave him sound beating. Now, he turns to painting. In short, his father and teacher. His blooming talent ended.

##### **2. How free is the press**

This is a thought-provoking essay on freedom of press by Dorothy L. Sayers. This highlights that no free people can exist without freedom of press. Freedom of press means freedom from censorship. Press has freedom in a restricted & technical sense. British press is solely free under normal conditions. But some sort of censorship is imposed during wartime. In fact, press is not free. The editorial of a popular daily is controlled by two factors. First is the interest of advertisers and second is the interest of its owners. The press cannot make it up with its interest. National interest and public affairs are far behind

**emphasis and suppression of context has taken a top place. In short. Freedom is deceptive.**

### **3. I have dream**

**This is a short speech by Martin Luther king Jr. A human rights activist. In this essay. He talks of distinction of caste, creed. Colour. He wants racial equality among human beings. He dreams of prosperous & happy America free of racial discrimination. He has worked for rights of blacks. He says that idea of brotherhood and good will set up Alabama as developed state. His vision for Alabama had huge impact on public. It raised consciousness for civil right movements. His movement and efforts ended racial injustice in non-violent way. Finally he dream. Of America as great nation. He is sure of his dream.**

### **4. India through a traveller's eyes**

**This is a short essay by Pearl S. Buck. It is a personal record based on her life. It shows her love for poverty-stricken Indian villages. Here she represents a pathetic panorama of India. She shows her deep love for India. According to her India is a diverse country with a variety of languages customs and ideals.**

**Unity in diversity is the remarkable feature of this country. Here different religion and customs co-exist. People are secular. Most people have joint family. In the family, elders are respected and heads the family. Industrial growth in rural areas is not up to the mark.**

**Finally she talks of India's struggle for freedom. Freedom has changed India completely.**

### **5. Bharat is my home**

**This is a speech delivered by Dr. Zakir Hussain after taking Oath as president of India. In this speech. He presents himself to the service of India's culture and its human values. He has devoted himself to the ethical, economical and social upliftment of country. He urges every Indian to work together for progress of nation building. He urges us for silence & sincere work for welfare of common people. He dreams of all-round development of India.**

### **6. Ideas that have helped mankind**

**This essay by Russell is full of thought provoking ideas that contributed in the progress of mankind. Here he describes idea & innovation that helped mankind to progress. Intellectual quality made man civilized and distinct from animals. The worries of starvation, mental peace & happiness is far behind. Earliest technique gave rise to population explosion. The invention**

of fire was milestone in history. Domestication of live stacks gave stability. These inventions were significant.

However man has not raised his moral standard. Distinction of caste creed & colour is deep rooted in the world. This raises hostility & blocks progress.

### **7. Indian civilization and culture**

In this essay, Gandhiji, popularly known as father of nation talks about sound foundation of Indian civilization. The western civilization privilege materiality. It propagates immorality. But Indian civilization teaches human values and morality our ancestors taught us to give up luxuries and pleasures. To them real happiness consisted in proper physical work. They used to enjoy true home rule. There were little vice in rural areas modern civilization rises our wants and gives rise to mental insatiableness. Indian civilization is based on restriction on human wants it has belief in divine power it has made discovery in things of religion & spirit soul father he focused on assimilation of good things from western civilization he hilights a thought to follow-simple living and high thinking he stressed on certain degree of physical & mental comfort he urges as to concentrate our power for the service of humanity

prose

1. Indian civilization and culture
2. Bharat is my home
3. A pinch of Snuff
4. I have a dream
5. Ideas that have helped mankind
6. The artist
7. A child is born
- 8 .How free is the press
- 9 .The earth
10. India thro traveller's eye
11. A marriage proposal

author

Mahatma Gandhi  
Dr. Zakir Hussain  
Manohar Malgaonkar  
Martin Luther king Jr  
Bertrand Russl  
Shiga Naoya  
Germaine green  
Dorothy L Sayers  
H . E bates  
Pearl s buck  
Anton Chekhov

### **Story of English**

**Q** Name authors of following book

- | <b>Book</b>          | <b>Author</b>  |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Arms and the man  | G .B show      |
| 2. Pride & prejudice | Jane Austen    |
| 3. Rape of lock      | Alexander pope |
| 4. The guide         | R.K. Narayan   |
| 5. King Lear         | Shakespeare    |
| 6. Prelude           | Wordsworth     |

7. Macbeth	Shakespeare
8. Canterbury tales	Chaucer
9. Kanthapura	Raja Rao
10. Savitri	Aurobindo Gosh
11. A passage to India	E.M. Forster
12. Old man & the sea	E. Heming way
13. Paradise lost	john Milton
14. The fairy queen	Spenser
15. Candida	G. B. Show
16. Widower & house	G. B. Show
17. A . S. you like it	Shakespeare
18. Othello	Shakespeare
19. Hamlet	Shakespeare
20. Piers the Plowman	Lang Land
21. A bend in the Ganges	Manohar Malagaonkar
22. Untouchable	Mulk Raj Anand
23. Murder in Cathedral	T.S. Eliot
24. Emma	Jane Austin
25. Merchant of Venice	Shakespeare
26. Julius caeser	Shakespeare
27. Ancient mariner	Coleridge
28. Eve of St. Agnes	John Keats
29. Sohrab & Rustam	Mathew Arnold
30. Waste Land	T.S. Eliot
31. Gitanjali	Rabindra Nath Tagore
32. village song	Sarojini Naidu
33. David Copperfield	Charles Dickens
34. Pamela	Richardson
35. Coolie	Mulk raj Anand
36. Train to Pakistan	Khuswant singh
37. God of small things	Arundhati Roy
38. The portrait of lady	Henery James
39. A Suitable Boy	Vikram
40. Voice of city	Anita Desai

**Q1. Name any five Indian English Novelist or writers.**

**Ans. – Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan, Raja Rao, Kiran Desai, Vikram Seth.**

**Q2. Name any five English dramatist.**

**Ans. – Shakespeare, G.B. shaw, T.S. Eliot, S. Bechelt, Marlowe.**

**Q3. Name any five Indian poets.**

**Ans. – Ravindra Nath Tagore, Toru Datl, Satojini Naidu, Kamala Das, Sujata Mehta.**

**Q4. Write the name of Dramatic elements.**

**Ans. – There are – Plot, character, Dialogue, Gestures, Scenic effect, Music , soliloquy.**

**Q5. Name five modern English poets.**

**Ans. – D.H. Lawrence, T.S. Eliot, W.H. Auden, W.B. Yeats, Philip Larkin.**

**Q6. Write a brief note on future of English in India.**

**Or**

**Write a note on English as second Language of India.**

**Ans. – English played a key role in India's freedom struggle. It has become popular in India. To is a language of commerce and trade. Ot is used as means of communication by business sector and governments so future of English is bright in India.**

**Q7. English is an international language. How?**

**Or**

**Write a note on global English.**

**Ans. – English is widely used language. It is the language of trade. It is used for learning and communication. Today it is used in airports and diplomacy. It is a global language spoken by all.**

**Q8. Write a brief note on future of English.**

**Ans. – In future, English will become a common language. It will be language of trade. Media, coverage. Trade sector and government will use it as means of communication.**

**Q9. Write a brief note on modern English.**

**Ans. – English used since A.D. 1500 till now is called modern English. This period is subdivided into modern & new English. From the beginning of modern period to the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century it was language of British. Now, it is a global language.**

**Q10. Write the name of three modern novelist.**

**Ans. – Danies Defoe, Jane Austin, Dickens, D. H. Lawrence, E. Foster.**

**Q11. Who were University wits?**

**Ans. – Predecessor of Shakespeare were called University wits They were lily. Thomas lyad. Gearge peelee , Rober Grene & Marlow.**

**Q12. Write a hote on difference between novel & Drama.**

**Ans. – A Drama is representation of imaginary reality but novel is narration of like by medium of expression.**

**Q13. Write a note on Old English.**

**Ans. – Old Enlish was Infant period of English. It was mixture of different**

dialects. Words were written & pronounced differently. It has no grammar & sentence structure.

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xfr dh r`.kk c<rh tkrh gS tc ix esa iM+rs Nkys gS\*\*

*By :- Sujeet sir (8873518075)*